

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
EL PASO DIVISION**

**ANTHONY M. JOHNSON,  
Reg. No. 15712-050,  
Petitioner,**

v.

**M. TRAVIS BRAGG, Warden,  
Respondent.**

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**EP-11-CV-156-KC**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

Before the Court is Petitioner Anthony M. Johnson’s (“Johnson”) *pro se* application for habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.<sup>1</sup> Therein, Johnson, a prisoner currently incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institution–La Tuna, in Anthony, Texas,<sup>2</sup> challenges a prison disciplinary action brought against him for failing to follow a supervisor’s directions. His punishment included thirty days’ commissary restriction. Johnson asserts that, as a result of the prison disciplinary, he lost his a job assignment. He also speculates that he may not receive an early release from prison upon completing a residential drug abuse program. He does not, however, claim that he lost previously earned good-time credits.<sup>3</sup> For the reasons discussed

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<sup>1</sup> Johnson, a federal prisoner, erroneously used the form for a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Although Johnson used the wrong form, he provided sufficient information for the Court to address his claims under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

<sup>2</sup> Johnson pleaded guilty, pursuant to a plea agreement, to conspiring to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine and the trial court sentenced him to 120 months’ confinement. *United States v. Johnson*, 5:02-cr-50067-TS (W.D. La. Dec. 30, 2003). The trial court also revoked the supervised release imposed on Johnson after his conviction for transporting aliens and sentenced him to an additional twelve months’ confinement. *United States v. Johnson*, 5:03-cr-50117-TS (W.D. La. Dec. 30, 2003).

<sup>3</sup> Pet. 5.

below, the Court will dismiss Johnson’s petition, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243.<sup>4</sup>

A prisoner’s challenge to a disciplinary may fall within the scope of § 2241.<sup>5</sup> Relief is not available, however, unless the petitioner shows that prison authorities deprived him of some right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, “the Due Process Clause does not protect every change in the conditions of confinement having a substantial adverse impact on the prisoner.”<sup>7</sup> A recognized liberty or property interest must be at stake before a due process claim is cognizable.<sup>8</sup> Accordingly, a petitioner is not entitled to due process protections in prison disciplinary hearings unless he is subjected to sanctions which “impose[ ] atypical and significant hardships on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life.”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (West 2011) (“A court . . . entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, *unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto.*”) (emphasis added).

<sup>5</sup> See *United States v. Cleto*, 956 F.2d 83, 84 (5th Cir. 1992) (“Cleto’s claim should have been filed as a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, as he challenges the execution of his sentence rather than the validity of his conviction and sentence.”); *Carmona v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 243 F.3d 629, 632 (2d Cir. 2001) (“[A]ppellant’s petition to expunge the Bureau’s disciplinary sanctions from his record, including the loss of good time credits, as a challenge to the execution of his sentence rather than the underlying conviction, is properly brought via an application for a writ under § 2241.”).

<sup>6</sup> See *Brech v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 633-34 (1993) (explaining that “the writ of habeas corpus has historically been regarded as an extraordinary remedy, a bulwark against convictions that violate fundamental fairness.”); *Orellana v. Kyle*, 65 F.3d 29, 31 (5th Cir. 1995); *Hilliard v. Board of Pardons and Paroles*, 759 F.2d 1190, 1192 (5th Cir. 1985).

<sup>7</sup> *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472, 478 (1995).

<sup>8</sup> *Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S. 564, 569-70 (1972).

<sup>9</sup> *Sandin*, 515 U.S. at 484.

Here, the Bureau of Prisons sanctioned Johnson by taking away his commissary privileges for thirty days. The loss of commissary privileges does not implicate due process concerns.<sup>10</sup> Further, the sanction does affect the fact or duration of his confinement or imposes an “atypical and significant hardship . . . in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life.”<sup>11</sup> Finally, to the extent Johnson argues that the disciplinary infraction resulted in the loss of a job assignment<sup>12</sup> and speculates that it may affect his eligibility for early release from prison upon completing a residential drug abuse program,<sup>13</sup> those claims also fail to implicate a liberty interest.<sup>14</sup>

Therefore, after carefully examining Johnson’s petition, the Court concludes that he has failed to establish that prison authorities deprived him of some right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Absent such a showing, federal habeas corpus relief is not warranted. Accordingly, the Court enters the following orders:

1. The Court **DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE** Petitioner Anthony M. Johnson’s *pro se* application for habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

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<sup>10</sup> See *Madison v. Parker*, 104 F.3d 765, 768 (5th Cir. 1997) (concluding that imposing thirty days of commissary and cell restrictions as punishment constitutes mere changes in the conditions of a prisoners confinement and do not implicate due process concerns).

<sup>11</sup> *Sandin*, 515 U.S. at 484.

<sup>12</sup> See *Bulger v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 65 F.3d 48, 50 (5th Cir. 1995) (holding that the loss of a prison job did not implicate the prisoner’s liberty interest even though the prisoner lost the ability to automatically accrue good-time credits as a consequence).

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *Meachum v. Fano*, 427 U.S. 215, 229 n. 8 (1976) (noting that possible effect on parole decision does not create liberty interest in confinement in particular prison).

<sup>14</sup> See *Luken v. Scott*, 71 F.3d 192, 193-94 (5th Cir. 1995) (change in custody status, without more, does not constitute a deprivation of a constitutionally cognizable liberty interest).

2. The Court **DENIES AS MOOT** all pending motions.

**SO ORDERED.**

SIGNED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2011.

  
KATHLEEN CARDONE  
KATHLEEN CARDONE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE